



# Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit Bureau of Land Management Fire Prevention Plan 2016



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
PURPOSE.....	2
OBJECTIVES.....	2
AUTHORITIES CITATION .....	2
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	2
<b>II. WILDFIRE PREVENTION ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>III. WILDFIRE PREVENTION PLANNING.....</b>	<b>5</b>
ANNUAL PREVENTION/EDUCATION PROGRAM.....	5
<b>IV. PREVENTION ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>V. FIRE PREVENTION ORDERS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VI. ACTIVITY PERMITS FOR HAZARDOUS FIRE REAS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VII. EXTREME FIRE CONDITIONS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VIII. GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VIII. COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>X. RURAL FIRE ASSISTANCE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>XI. TRESPASS.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>APPENDICES ATTACHED</b>	
PREVENTION ACTIVITIES - A	
FIRE RESTRICTION PLAN - B	
SIGN PLAN - C	
FIRE INFORMATION PLAN - D	

## **INTRODUCTION**

This prevention plan for the Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit (NWCFCMU) Bureau of Land Management was developed collaboratively by the fire and fuels staffs of the White River, Little Snake, and Kremmling Field Offices. The NWCFCMU encompasses five counties in northwest Colorado, Grand, Jackson, Routt, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties. The fire unit is bordered by Wyoming to the north and Utah to the west. Cooperating agencies within the fire unit in addition to the counties are: Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control; Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS); National Park Service (NPS), Dinosaur National Monument; Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge; and United States Forest Service (USFS), Medicine Bow/Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin Grasslands.

The NWCFCMU Mitigation/Education/Prevention (MEP) program contains five sub-programs that serve the three field offices are: Community Assistance; Rural Fire Assistance; Fire Trespass; Fire Prevention; and Fire Information.

The human-caused wildland fire risk is low to moderate on the BLM managed lands within the NWCFCMU due mainly to population density on the west side of the unit and lower fire occurrence on the east side of the unit. The greatest risk for human-caused fire exists in the high use areas and major travel corridors. Human-caused fires are due primarily to debris and field burning, abandoned campfires and undeterminable causes.

BLM response across the unit is largely representative of all cooperating agency lands within the NWCFMU.

## **PURPOSE**

The overall goal of this prevention plan is to reduce the risk, hazards, and losses to people, communities, and resources from unwanted wildfires and to cost-effectively reduce fire suppression expenditures and losses to people, communities and natural resources from wildland fire. The implementation intent is to provide efficiency in time and cost while educating and informing the public; activities should be both simple and practical.

Factors that influence wildland fire behavior are: Fuel; Weather; and Topography. Interaction of these three factors affect the direction of spread and perhaps eliminate travel, how fast a fire spreads, how intensely it burns, and , consequently, how much effort it takes to control. Fuel is the common denominator between the fire and fire behavior triangles; it is the only element we can manage. The fuels in and around our communities and outlying developments continue to build up and increase.

Successful fuels management is to reduce fuel loading, which is the changing the horizontal and vertical continuity of the fuels. Which will decrease fire intensity, extent, and damage, requires efforts be focused on decreasing the volume and increasing the separation of fuel available to burn.

Through traditional fire prevention messages as well as supporting information regarding fire and fuels management options, the MEP plan should present cooperators, public and employees a more thorough understanding of fire's role in northwest Colorado's ecosystem.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives support the overall purpose and goals of this prevention plan.

The primary objectives are:

1. To help prevent the number of unwanted human caused fires.
2. Identify problem areas, causal factors and increasing trends and implement measures targeting the reduction of human-caused fires in these areas
3. Motivate individuals and communities to mitigate the wildfire threat to their property and values
4. Increase public awareness and understanding of the importance and role of fire in maintaining ecosystem health through collaborative relationships with communities and stakeholders
5. Develop fire and fuels related projects through collaborative planning with other agencies and departments that support communities in building capacity and providing protection from wildland fires

## **AUTHORITY**

Authority for developing and implementing a fire prevention plan on the NWCFMU-BLM is outlined in the following US Department of Interior (DOI) manuals and regulations.

- A. BLM Wildfire Prevention Regulations (43 CFR 9212)
- B. BLM Fire Planning Manual (M-9211)
- C. Department of Interior Manual (910 DM 1.1)
- D. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 USC 1701, et seq.), Sections 302(b) and 301(a)

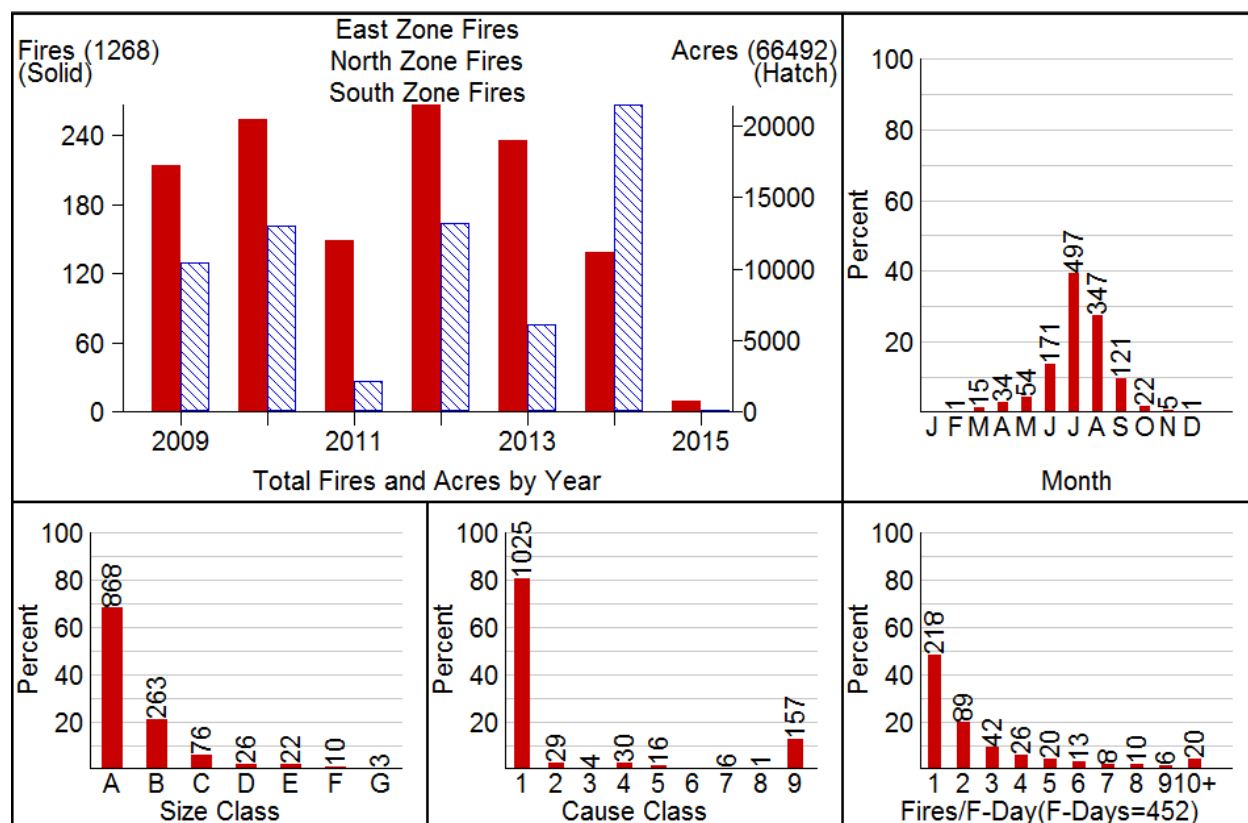
## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A. The District Manager and Field Office Managers are responsible for developing and implementing a Wildfire Prevention Program at the District or local level and are integrated into the District /Field Office Management Activity Plan. Authorization of district restriction/closures, including review and legal approval.
- B. The BLM Law Enforcement Officer is responsible for reviewing and commenting on fire restriction orders and other related regulations such as trespass issues.
- C. The NWCFMU Fire Management Officer (FMO) is responsible for the administration of funding and oversight for the Mitigation/Education/Prevention (MEP) program.
- D. The NWCFMU Fire Mitigation/Education/Prevention Specialist is responsible for the coordination of the MEP program.
- E. The Zone FMOs are responsible for implementing specific Wildland Fire Mitigation, Education, and Prevention components on their zones within their local communities.

## **FILES AND RECORDS MAINTENANCE**

Files for this program shall be maintained in accordance with BLM procedures and disposed of in accordance with the Bureau Records Schedule.

## WILDFIRE PREVENTION ANALYSIS



### 1. 2. Total fires and acres by year and highest occurrence months:

Utilizing data recorded between 1995 and 2016, the average number of fires annually is 231 with an average of 11,250 acres. Highest fire occurrence month is July at 40% followed by August at 28% of incident occurrence.

### 3. Fire size class:

Class A fires make up 70% of the total at .25 acres or less. Fires of .25 to 9.99 acres comprise 20% of the incidents.

A fires= .25 acres and under; B fires=.30 – 9.9 acres; C fires=10 – 99.9 acres;

D fires=100 – 299.9 acres; E fires=300 – 999.9 acres; F fires=1,000 – 4,999.9 acres

G fires=5,000 acres

#### **4. Fire cause class:**

Human caused fires are 7% of the fires on the NWCFMU with lightning being responsible for 93% of the starts.

1=Lightning; 2=Campfire; 3=Smoking; 4=Fire Use (trash, ditch, field burning);

5=Incendiary (blasting, fireworks); 6=Equipment; 7=Railroads; 8=Juveniles;

9=Miscellaneous (other unknown, burning building, other known)

#### **5. Fires per day:**

Just over half the days on which fires occur are multiple fire days. The statistics indicate having 10 or more fires per day is not uncommon. This is due to weather and storm systems that set up over the western half of the north and south zones (western Moffat and Rio Blanco counties) causing extensive cloud to ground lightning strikes.

### **WILDFIRE PREVENTION PLANNING**

This fire prevention guide is designed as a plan to provide the strategies to reduce the number of human-caused fires. Wildland fire prevention programs will be directed toward areas with the greatest potential for ignitions and unacceptable damage or loss.

### **ANNUAL PREVENTION/EDUCATION PROGRAM**

The following discussion is an overview of the Hazard Risk Values Analysis combined with Wildfire Occurrence and Problem Analysis covering the (NWCFMU) area. Discussion will cover the two fire management zones, north and south and the five counties, Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand, for general synopsis purposes.

#### *Values:*

The western half of the north and south zones are predominately rural in nature with significantly large contiguous blocks of public lands. Approximately 50% of the public lands here have been assigned "C" or "D" classification under the FMP for those administrative units (Little Snake and White River). Moderate to High value components do exist especially adjacent to private in-holding, oil and gas development, coal mine, cultural sites, critical big game winter range, cutthroat trout habitat, stands of Douglas Fir and mature cottonwood riparian. Urban and rural interface fires have occurred around Maybell, Meeker, Sunbeam, Greystone, Rangely, and Dinosaur.

The eastern half of the north and south zones are increasingly developed. The intermixed land ownership is approximately 50% BLM 30% private between Maybell and Craig, becoming mostly private continuing east to Steamboat Springs. High value areas include public/private

interface, critical wildlife winter range, power line corridors, water shed areas, ski areas, oil and gas development, and open pit coalmines.

Routt County has several interface areas but is predominantly intermix with public land being comprised mainly of the Routt/Medicine Bow National Forest with small in-holdings of BLM, including Emerald Mountain. Land ownership is about 50% private and 50% federal or state. Visitor travel is generally confined to highways, Forest roads and developed recreational areas including trails. During hunting season there is more use dispersed across the landscape.

The east side of the north zone has winter range, timber, and critical sage grouse habitat, with intermixed land ownership issues, 60% public (USFS and BLM) with 40% private. Jackson and Grand counties sit east of the Continental Divide with the majority of Wildland Urban Interface in Grand County. Urban expansion is on the rise especially in east Grand County with residences being constructed adjacent to or bordering public lands. Natural fire occurrence is low in these counties. Land ownership in Jackson County is 60% public and 40% private. In Grand County the ownership is 30% public with 70% private. Typically, more fires in Grand County are caused by human ignition than lightning or other natural causes.

#### *Risk:*

The highest wildfire occurrence on the NWCFMU takes place in the western half of the north and south zones accumulating the majority of the fires and acres burned. Lightning accounts for 93% of all starts and approximately one half of the acres. Unintentional trespass fires and some illegal use of fire with the apparent purpose of increasing livestock forage had historically been a problem in the western half of the north and south zones. Routt County averages 20 fires per year; however the fire environment is changing due to a bark beetle epidemic and some remaining unburned areas of blowdown. Approximately 87% of the fires are human caused in this zone. Careless smoking, vehicle exhaust, escaped agricultural burning and unattended campfires account for the majority of the human caused starts. Equipment usage starts a few fires as well. Elevations of 6,500 to 7,500 feet, including Emerald Mountain, contain continuous stands of serviceberry and oak brush.

Jackson and Grand Counties are also impacted by the bark beetle infestation with Grand County hosting one of the highest concentrations of beetle mortality in the state. Natural fire occurrence is a lower risk in these counties with human caused fires accounting for the majority of fires.

#### *Hazard:*

The hazard component varies across the NWCFMU from very low to very high. Moderate to High hazard areas include: mature piñon and juniper stands in the Piceance Basin, Douglas Pass, Greystone, Bear Valley, and the Skull Creek Rim. Mature stands of oak brush inhabit much of the steeper slopes above 6,500'. Decadent stands of continuous Bitterbrush/sage are common to the Great Divide. Bug killed Douglas Fir is found across the higher terrain of the south zone.

Cheat grass has significantly increased from historically inhabiting scattered pockets to becoming a dominant fine fuel component intermixed with sagebrush and piñon/juniper stands. Areas experiencing large blocks of cheat grass infestation include the Brown's Park, Greystone, Rangely Basin, and Piceance Basin.

In the extreme northwest corner of fire unit, conifer stands are exhibiting signs of beetle kill.

Bug killed Douglas Fir can be found at higher elevations of Rio Blanco County in the south zone.

Oil and gas development in the Piceance Basin has heightened complexity of fire response and limited fire management options due to more people, equipment and the presence of hazardous materials.

#### *Prevention Priorities:*

Neither wildland firefighting agencies nor local fire protection districts can adequately protect the growing number of structures in interface areas. It is critical that private landowners take mitigation action to protect privately owned property. There are many resources available to assist property owners, including a number of Web based sites with excellent information on fire-resistant building materials, landscaping techniques, evacuation procedures, funding opportunities, etc. Fire managers and others on the NWCFMU will find these links very useful. The links below are good one-stop locations for information:

<http://wildlandfirersg.org/> , <http://www.fireadapted.org/> , <http://csfs.colostate.edu/wildfire-mitigation/colorado-fire-adapted-communities/>, [http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/links\\_prevention.html](http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/links_prevention.html), <http://wildlandfirersg.org/>, [www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org), <http://fireadapted.org/>, and <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/wildfire.html>

High Risk, High Hazard, and High Value areas include: Steamboat Springs and Meeker interface, Douglas Mountain, Greystone, Dragon Road oil fields, Central Piceance, Elk River, Steamboat Lake, Stagecoach/Morrison Creek and Catamount. Areas of High Hazard, High Value with low to moderate Risk are: Upper White River, Breeze Basin, Wilderness Ranch, Great Divide, Winter Park/Granby, Grand Lake, Hot Sulphur Springs, eastern Grand County, Kremmling, timber stands designated for management purposes, and motorized trail corridors.

#### *Mitigation/Education:*

Due to the high percentage of lightning caused fires, prevention/mitigation activities place a strong emphasis on hazard fuels reduction projects.

NWCFMU supports an on-going education program that relates the role of natural fire in the ecosystem and related adaptations in fire management and fire response to the general public.

To maintain public awareness of the need to prevent wildfires, planned mitigation for human caused fires include press releases, school programs, Smokey Bear Program, public outreach through meetings, social media and visitor centers. Another important part of the prevention/education program is collaborative campaign efforts developed at the local and regional levels, they include: “Learn Before You Burn” debris burning campaign; “Be Wildfire Ready” in Grand County; Fire Adapted Communities; and Ready Set Go. BLM provided the ‘seed money’ through Community Assistance funding to support the development of the Grand County Wildfire Council which addresses mitigation and prevention efforts. These programs incorporate Firewise principles and other established wildland mitigation standards.

Included in informational outreach is fire restriction signing alerting the public to limited

fire use.

An integrated approach to community based fire planning, mitigation, and public interaction is used across the NWCFMU in keeping with the National Fire plan.

#### *Strategies:*

Appropriated funding is intended toward planning and implementation of hazardous fuels reduction projects for the purpose of reducing risk to fire fighters, high value resources, public and lower overall suppression costs. An aggressive hazardous fuels reduction program is part of a strategy to reclassify category "B" areas to "C" or "D".

#### *Social and Political Concerns:*

The NWCFMU is a diverse corner of the state in regard to attitudes and understanding of fire's role in the ecosystem. Large portions of the public are ranchers who utilize and understand the benefit of fire management on the land. The non-ranching public range from those who understand and accept fire's role to those who are opposed to any level of managed fire in their immediate area. There are also small pockets of anti-government supporters who oppose any type of federal or state involvement.

The main concerns of the public revolve around: smoke issues, visual impacts, safety, economics, and health concerns. These concerns will be addressed on an incident-by-incident basis and may include public meetings, news releases, social media outreach, individual contacts and mitigation measures.

## **PREVENTION ACTIVITIES**

Activities include education, (sign posting plans, conducting school programs, news releases and public service announcements, recreation contacts, local business contacts and exhibits), industrial program monitoring and education with oil and gas operators in the Unit, working with electric cooperatives on power line safety and mitigation projects.

See Appendix A for more detailed list.

## **FIRE PREVENTION ORDERS**

Fire Prevention Orders are issued under BLM Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 9212.2 (a), (b), (1)

## **ACTIVITY PERMITS FOR HAZARDOUS FIRE AREAS**

Will be determined by Field Manager in consultation with NWCFU FMO under BLM Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart 9212, Section 9212.1 Prohibited acts: Unless permitted in writing by the authorized Officer

## **EXTREME FIRE CONDITIONS**

See appendix B. Fire Restriction Plan

See appendix C. Sign Plan

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

Refer to: <http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary/pms205.pdf>

## **COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE**

The Community Assistance (CA) agreement program is administered by Department Of Interior agencies. Funding can be utilized for a variety of activities that support building community protection capabilities. These activities include but are not limited to: emergency preparedness planning; fire prevention and education; hazardous fuels reduction projects; risk assessments; the purchase of equipment and supplies; contracting; and personnel in support of those projects. Eligible partners are fire departments, higher education institutions, home owner associations, fire councils, cities and county governments. Current priority direction is that community assistance funding be granted toward, but not limited to, the accomplishment of Community Wildfire Protections Plans (CWPPs) and specific mitigation activities identified in or tied to the CWPPs.

## **RURAL FIRE ASSISTANCE**

The Local Cooperator Assistance Program (LCAP) has replaced the Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) program and is administered by DOI agencies. LCAP supports the effort to increase the wildland firefighting capabilities of rural and volunteer fire departments through training. Prevention programs and materials are also eligible for support through LCAP. The NWCFMU has 16 fire departments, including the Moffat County Sheriff Department, who are potentially eligible for monies through this funding program.

## **TRESPASS**

The Colorado/Wyoming Fire Trespass Operating Plan and Fire Trespass Handbook (H-9238-1) instructs that funds recovered under fire trespass may only be used for non-reoccurring contracts, interagency

activities, temporary labor, and one-time purchases not requiring continued monetary commitment. These are not base funds; they are considered one-time funds and cannot be used to augment the preparedness budget.

Trespass collections can be used for fire activities identified in the wildland fire prevention planning process; examples include fire awareness, educational activities, law enforcement, prevention, and trespass training. Funds can also be for restoration that is needed as a result of fire where, due to limitations on the use of Burned Area Rehabilitation funds (LF320), restoration of areas and developments damaged by a fire could not be accomplished. Funds are held in the Colorado State Office in the LS320 subactivity and are made available to the districts which collected them minus a withholding by the state office to support statewide fire prevention efforts. All funds must be expended in accordance with the guidance identified above, which is identified in the Fire Trespass Handbook.

Efforts to recover fire losses and suppression expenses have at times been limited due to several factors:

1. Limited funding and availability of law enforcement rangers
2. Expansive NWCFMU patrol area
3. Insufficient evidence to support conviction

## **Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit**

### **PREVENTION ACTIVITIES**

#### **Appendix A**

The list below is an example of the activities that the NWCFMU BLM hosts or participates in with local, state and federal partners. Additional activities, materials, presentations and events occur as appropriate contingent upon seasonal and conditional demands warrant.

Activity	Description	Participants/Cooperators
CWPPs	Develop plans and annually review existing plans	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson, Grand Counties; BLM; CSFS; USFS; FPDs
Wildfire awareness	Campaign to heighten public situational awareness of ignition sources and utilizing safe practices	FPDs; Moffat; Rio Blanco, Grand Counties; BLM; USFS; CSFS,
Ready Set Go/ Fire Adapted Communitites	Provide guidelines to prepare for wildfires, mitigate existing conditions and develop evacuation plans	CSFS, Grand & Routt counties; USFS; BLM; CDFPC; FPDs
Firewise program	Provide defensible space information to homeowners	FPDs; BLM; CSFS; USFS
Oil and gas education	Provide response guidance, materials, and participate in annual Oil&Gas Summit	BLM Zone FMO
Fire restrictions	Conference calls as necessary to discuss fire danger, implementing restrictions and providing public outreach through press releases and state web site	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson, Grand Counties; BLM; USFS; FWS; NPS; CSFS;COEM; CDFPC
Educational programs and Smokey visits	Kindergarten Safety Day- annually provide campfire safety w/Smokey & Engine crew. 5 <sup>th</sup> Grade Fire Program gen. fire & mitigation info w/Engine crew. Outdoor Ed fire behavior info. w/Engine crew. Boys & Girls Club fire program and general fire info at fire center. Presentations upon request. Fire Program presentations to service clubs. Boys & Girl Scouts general fire program info at fire center	Schools; Civic clubs; BLM
News releases and PSAs	News releases issued during high outdoor use, holidays, etc., high fire danger or other extreme exiting conditions	Media; Rio Blanco, Routt, Moffat, Jackson, Grand Counties; FWS; BLM; NPS
Regional Information/Education Committee	Develop regional fire awareness campaigns	States=CO, KS, NE, WY, SD; BLM; USFS; NPS; BIA

Fire information phone line/social media/email	Incident specific information is made available as well as current fire danger and other fire related information and tips	MEP
Printed materials re: brochures, posters, etc.	Provide fire related and defensible space materials during public meetings, special events and other activities	MEP; FPDs; CSFS
Fuels project tours	Coordinate tours of fuels reduction work by BLM and partners to educate elected local officials and public	BLM
Sand table exercises	Coordinate and facilitate fire response scenarios with cooperators to practice response procedures and protocols w/dispatch, operations, MEP	BLM; Moffat County; CSFS; Routt County; FPD
Web sites	Provide news releases, fuels related information and other fire related information for Field Office web sites. Participate on regional web site committee to provide mitigation/Firewise information to public, media and fire personnel	CSFS; BLM; USFS

**See file for Appendix B**

**Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit**

**Fire Restriction Plan**

**Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit**

**Fire Danger Sign Plan**

**Appendix C**

Each Field Office will determine the posting locations for their Field Area with input from the corresponding Zone FMO and /or Fuels Specialist. The sites listed below are standard posting locations for range, recreation and travel purposes.

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**Little Snake Field Office sign locations with bulletin boards, kiosks, or structures suitable for posting**

**River Access**

State kiosk at Duffy Mountain (East of MCR 17 on BLM 1593 at Yampa River access)

State kiosk at Juniper Mountain Yampa River Access (MCR 74 at Yampa River access)

State kiosk on Hwy 40 at Yampa River access (East of Maybell)

East Cross Mountain

West Cross Mountain (NPS)

**Yampa Valley Trail trailheads**

Duffy Mountain kiosk (MCR 17 & BLM 1596) (41" x 48")

West Juniper Mountain

Thornburg Draw

Cedar Springs Draw

Bear Valley

Sand Wash kiosk (on MCR 67)

**Campgrounds and Other Locations**

Irish Canyon Rock art site

Irish Canyon Campground

Cedar Mountain

Cross Mountain WSA (south parking area)

Sandwash Basin

Four Mile/Willow Creek OHV sign

Craig Energy Wayside Exhibit (5 miles south of Craig on Hwy 13)

Diamond Peak Campground (BLM 2015)

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## White River Field Office sign locations with bulletin boards, kiosks, or structures suitable for posting

Current kiosks have one side that is covered by a map of that local area. The other side should have room for at least 1 8.5 x 11 "Prevention" message.

RBC Rd 23 (Dragon Rd)

RBC Rd 77 (accesses Crooked Wash and Pinyon Ridge)

RBC Rd 20 (at the Crossroads)

R.B.C. 5 - 4 S 95 W sec. 5 c/ne - 39 44 05 x 107 57 33

Cow Creek - 4 S 95 W sec. 1 nw/se - 39 43 46 x 108 00 11

Magnolia – junction of RBC, 5&3, Collins Gulch, 2 S, 96 W, Sec 32 c/sw, coordinates 39 49 49 x 108 11 52

Jct. Hwy. 64 & R.B.C. 65 - 2 N 101 W sec. 11 se/nw - 40 09 14 x 108 41 47 (Deserado Mine Road)

Jct. Hwy. 40 & M.C. 61 - 3 N 101 W sec. 7 nw/nw - 40 15 01 x 108 46 49 (Deserado Mine Road)

Jct. M.C. 104 & 95 - 3 N 101 W sec. 1 nw/ne - 40 15 57 x 108 40 29 (Skull Creek)

Jct. Hwt 40 & M.C. 95 C - 3 N 100 W sec. 9 nw/se - 40 14 37 x 108 36 55

Jct. Hwy 139 & R.B.C. 138 - 1 N 101 W sec. 31 ne/sw - 40 00 41 x 108 46 37 (Upper End)

Jct Hwy 139 & Bench Road - 1 S 101 W sec. 18 nw/se - 39 57 29 x 108 46 10

Jct. Hwy 139 & R.B.C.138 - 1 N 101 W sec. 18 nw/ne - 40 03 37 x 108 46 15 ( Lower End)

Jct. Hwt 64 & R.B.C. 89 - 2 N 98 W sec. 4 c/sw - 40 10 03 x 108 24 06 (Upper Yellow Creek)

(Lower Yellow Creek is located in the Piceance where it meets Stake Springs)

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## Kremmling Field Office posting sites with bulletin boards, kiosks, or structures suitable for posting

General Area	Name	User Number	X	Y
Independence Mountain	125 and JCR 4	High	383910	4537217
Independence Mountain	125	High	386542	4533350
Independence Mountain	JCR6 @ Wyoming Border	High	368075	4539983
Hwy 125 North of Walden	125 and JCR6 Independence Mtn	high	389104	4524018
Walden	125 @ JCR12W	High	390540	4509083
Hwy 125 North of Walden	125	high	390064	4521588
Hwy 125 North of Walden	125	high	390580	4519977
Hwy 125 North of Walden		low	389782	4522601
Hwy 125 North of Walden		low	389855	4522462
Hwy 125 North of Walden		low	390689	4519944
Hwy 125 North of Walden		low	391204	4518143
Hwy 125 North of Walden	125 and JCR8	high	391830	4516444
Hwy 125 North of Walden	125 and JCR19	high	391939	4515814

Walden	125 and Hwy 14 (Walden)	high	392181	4509527
Hwy 125 North of Walden	125 and JCR6E N. Sand Hills	high	389898	4525382
North Sand Hills	127 and JCR4B/6E N Sand Hills	high	396823	4531333
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR 31	high	395534	4504638
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR21	high	397919	4502252
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR25	high	401489	4499210
Colorado State Forest State Park	14 @ JCR27	high	409899	4491310
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	401051	4499937
Laramie River	Hwy 14 east of Cameron Pass	high	429195	4495285
Laramie River	Laramie River Valley Access	high	415286	4538734
		low	412161	4538918
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	390563	4500174
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	390384	4497648
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	125 and JCR32	high	390466	4497407
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	125 and JCR34	high	390101	4493994
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	394289	4488277
S. Jackson County	125 and JCR28 east end	high	396740	4483710
S. Jackson County	125 and JCR21	High	400223	4479013
S. Jackson County	125 and JCR211	High	402935	4477321
		low	386748	4506454
		low	386901	4506384
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	385143	4505035
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	383953	4503956
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR13	high	384506	4504165
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR9	high	382442	4502620
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	382053	4502064
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR40	high	381942	4502183
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR68	high	381815	4500952
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	381950	4499857
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR24	high	380826	4494876
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR26	high	380689	4490369
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR34 west end	high	381825	4488784
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County	14 and JCR11	high	381138	4487610
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	380599	4487030
Owl Mtn NWR & S. Jackson County		low	379824	4485888
S. Jackson County	14 and JCR 11A	high	378293	4482719
S. Jackson County	14 and JCR53	high	377408	4477664
		low	376414	4477205
		low	378356	4452970
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR182	high	378590	4450112
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR26A	high	378715	4450367
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn		low	379135	4447944
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	Hwy 40	high	379254	4447527
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn		low	379322	4447284
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	Hwy 40	high	379385	4447306
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	Hwy 40	high	379198	4447964

Hwy 134	134 @ GCR19	high	372915	4443421
Hwy 134	40 @ GCR11	high	364766	4435914
Upper CO River SRMA	131 @ ECR31	high	353705	4418224
Upper CO River SRMA	131 @ ECR27A	high	358799	4413326
Upper CO River SRMA		low	356881	4413654
Upper CO River SRMA		low	357847	4413272
Upper CO River SRMA		low	358221	4413205
Upper CO River SRMA	Trough Road @ State Bridge	high	358992	4413189
Hwy 9/Blue River	9 @ GCR381	high	386621	4419193
Hwy 9/Blue River		low	386551	4419163
Hwy 9/Blue River	9 @ GCR10	high	385737	4420445
Hwy 9/Blue River	9 @ GCR285	high	384652	4425300
Hwy 9/Blue River	9 @ GCR387	high	382694	4429477
		low	382535	4431087
Upper CO River SRMA		low	382770	4432319
Upper CO River SRMA	9 @ GCR1 Trough Road	high	382694	4432672
Upper CO River SRMA		low	382780	4432690
Upper CO River SRMA	9 @ GCR39 west end	high	382928	4433258
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR22 BLM Office	high	383276	4435008
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ Muddy Cr Fishing	high	380302	4435875
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR227	high	379181	4438588
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn		low	379767	4436857
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ Wolford Fishing Access	high	378368	4441386
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR229	high	378190	4441747
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn		low	378101	4442916
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR2	high	389031	4435312
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR39	high	389656	4435641
Kremmling/Wolford Mtn	40 @ GCR201	high	390566	4435760
Parshall	40 @ Fishing Access	high	395043	4435811
Parshall	40 @ GCR394	high	396684	4435871
Parshall	40 @ GCR212	high	397058	4435932
Parshall	40 @ GCR20 west end	high	399758	4434991
Parshall	40 @ GCR3	high	400550	4434092
Parshall	40 @ GCR50 Beaver Creek	high	403423	4434254
East Grand County	40 @ GCR20 Hot Sulphur	high	405542	4436561
East Grand County	40 @ GCR55 Hot Sulphur	high	406252	4436388
East Grand County	Hwy 40	high	409010	4438535
East Grand County	Hwy 40	high	412664	4440096
East Grand County	40 @ Windy Gap	high	414531	4440270
East Grand County	125 @ 40 Willow Creek Res	high	416378	4440450
East Grand County		low	414800	4445021
East Grand County	125 @ Cabin Creek FS Kiosk	high	410543	4451954
East Grand County	40 @ Granby	high	419603	4437674
East Grand County	40 @ Granby City Market	high	420982	4435208
East Grand County	40 @ GCR55 east end	high	419697	4431619
East Grand County	40 @ GCR53 Pole Creek	high	421523	4428685
East Grand County	40 @ GCR84 Tabernash	high	429198	4426551

East Grand County	40 @ GCR50 Fraser	high	429861	4423136
East Grand County	34 @ GCR4	high	425060	4449474
Laramie River		high	435199	4538286
		high	445413	4538386

**See file for Appendix D**  
**Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit**  
**Fire Information Plan**